The Diplomatic Nexus: Investigating the Intersection of the State Department, Jeffrey Epstein, and UAE Intermediaries (2009–2013)

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This briefing paper examines the recently declassified Department of Justice (DOJ) "Epstein Files" in the context of U.S. diplomatic operations during the tenure of Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. Central to this inquiry is Hind Al Owais, a high-ranking official at the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs who served as a primary point of contact for the State Department on sensitive human rights and international labor issues. While 2009 WikiLeaks cables established Al Owais as a key interlocutor for U.S. Political Officers, the 2026 DOJ disclosures reveal an extensive, private correspondence between Al Owais and Jeffrey Epstein, totaling 469 emails during the 2011–2012 period. These communications include troubling references to the "preparation" of young women and suggest Epstein functioned as an unofficial intermediary for UAE elites, including Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem. This paper provides a framework for Congress to investigate whether these relationships compromised U.S. foreign policy, bypassed standard diplomatic vetting, or facilitated the movement of individuals under the cover of diplomatic immunity. By mapping the overlap between official State Department engagements and Epstein's private network, this document aims to provide lawmakers with the necessary evidence to ensure accountability and safeguard the integrity of American diplomacy.

Keywords: Jeffrey Epstein, Hillary Clinton, Hind Al Owais, UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DOJ Epstein Dumps 2026, State Department Vetting, Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem, Human Rights Diplomacy, Diplomatic Immunity, Foreign Influence Operations.

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1. Executive Summary of the Triangulated Evidence

The investigation into the intersection of high-level diplomacy and the Jeffrey Epstein network requires a precise triangulation of three distinct datasets: the 2009 WikiLeaks diplomatic cables from Abu Dhabi, the 2026 Department of Justice disclosures mandated by the Epstein Files Transparency Act, and the official State Department schedules of Secretary Hillary Clinton. When these datasets are overlaid, a troubling pattern of access and influence emerges centered on Hind Al Owais, a senior United Arab Emirates diplomat. The 2009 WikiLeaks cable 09ABUDHABI716 explicitly identifies Al Owais as the primary interlocutor for the United States government on matters of international organizations and human rights. At that time, she was tasked with defending the UAE's labor practices and human rights record to American political officers. This established her not merely as a foreign official, but as a prioritized diplomatic partner for the Clinton-led State Department.

The 2026 DOJ declassifications have introduced a critical and previously hidden dimension to this relationship. These files contain a cache of 469 emails exchanged between Hind Al Owais and Jeffrey Epstein, dated primarily between 2011 and 2012. This timeframe is significant as it directly coincides with the peak of Secretary Clinton's global "Smart Power" initiative, during which the UAE was positioned as a strategic linchpin for U.S. interests in the Middle East. The correspondence reveals that while Al Owais was professionally engaging with State Department officials to navigate the Universal Periodic Review at the United Nations, she was simultaneously maintaining a private, high-frequency channel with Epstein. The emails suggest that Epstein was not a passive observer but an active participant in the social and professional orbit of Al Owais, frequently discussing international travel, introductions to influential figures, and the "preparation" of individuals for meetings.

Furthermore, the triangulation of these documents highlights a potential failure in the State Department's vetting and counterintelligence protocols. If the Bureau of Diplomatic Security or U.S. intelligence agencies were monitoring the communications of high-ranking foreign diplomats like Al Owais, the connection to a convicted sex offender should have triggered immediate security reviews. The fact that Al Owais continued to serve as a key diplomatic conduit and later transitioned into a senior advisory role for UAE-sponsored initiatives at Georgetown University—an institution where Secretary Clinton holds a prominent honorary position—suggests either a catastrophic oversight or a deliberate decision to ignore the association.

The evidence suggests that the relationship between Al Owais and Epstein was leveraged to provide the latter with a veneer of diplomatic legitimacy, potentially facilitating his access to UAE elites like Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem. For Congress, the core of the inquiry must focus on whether this private channel was used to circumvent official State Department policy or if

Epstein’s proximity to Al Owais allowed him to exert "shadow influence" over U.S.-UAE bilateral relations. This executive summary serves as a roadmap for identifying how a primary diplomatic contact for the United States was integrated into a network of exploitation, and why these links remained undisclosed to the American public until the 2026 transparency mandates.

2. The Role of Hind Al Owais in UAE-U.S. Diplomacy

Hind Al Owais served as a cornerstone of the United Arab Emirates’ diplomatic outreach during the formative years of the Obama administration’s engagement with the Gulf. As the Director of International Organizations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), her portfolio was central to the UAE’s efforts to integrate into global governance structures and manage its international reputation. Her position required navigating complex multilateral environments, particularly at the United Nations, and maintaining a direct line of communication with the United States State Department. Her role was not merely administrative; she was the face of the UAE’s response to global scrutiny regarding its domestic policies, specifically in the realms of labor rights, human trafficking, and civil liberties.

2.1 The 2009 WikiLeaks Record and Direct U.S. Engagement

The diplomatic cable 09ABUDHABI716, dated July 12, 2009, provides a granular look at Al Owais’s function as a high-level interlocutor. In a meeting held on July 6, 2009, she met with U.S. Political Officers to outline the UAE’s strategy for human rights engagement. During this session, Al Owais was documented as the primary representative tasked with briefing the United States on the UAE’s progress following its first Universal Periodic Review (UPR) at the United Nations Human Rights Council. The cable characterizes her as a proactive official who was deeply involved in the technical and political aspects of the review process. She used this platform to present the UAE’s efforts to implement recommendations from the Human Rights Council, signaling to the Clinton-led State Department that the UAE was a cooperative and reform-minded partner.

2.2 Navigating the Saadiyat Island Labor Crisis

One of the most critical aspects of Al Owais’s responsibilities during this period was managing the international fallout from reports by Human Rights Watch regarding the treatment of migrant workers on Saadiyat Island. The 2009 cable notes that Al Owais specifically addressed the MFA’s meeting with Human Rights Watch to discuss their findings. She emphasized that the UAE government was committed to addressing labor abuses but also expressed a strong desire to "set the record straight" against what she described as one-sided international reporting. This suggests that Al Owais was the lead architect of the UAE’s "soft power" defense, working to mitigate the impact of labor rights criticisms that threatened to derail high-profile cultural and

infrastructure projects. Her work in this area made her a vital contact for U.S. officials who were tasked with monitoring human rights as part of the bilateral relationship.

2.3 Human Trafficking and the Universal Periodic Review

Al Owais's influence extended to the UAE's broader human rights infrastructure. In her official capacity, she oversaw the coordination between different government bodies to prepare for the UPR, a process that evaluates the human rights records of all UN member states. The WikiLeaks evidence highlights her focus on combating human trafficking, a major point of concern for the U.S. State Department's annual Trafficking in Persons reports. By positioning the UAE as a regional leader in anti-trafficking legislation and victim support, Al Owais helped secure a more favorable diplomatic standing for the country. Her success in these high-stakes negotiations established her as a trusted and effective diplomat within the American diplomatic corps, ensuring she remained a primary point of contact for the duration of Secretary Clinton's term.

3. Analysis of the 2026 DOJ Email Disclosures

The enactment of the Epstein Files Transparency Act in late 2025 led to the January 2026 release of over three million pages of investigative records, which fundamentally altered the public understanding of Jeffrey Epstein's international influence operations. Central to this disclosure is a specific cache of 469 emails exchanged between Hind Al Owais and Jeffrey Epstein between November 2010 and December 2012. This timeframe is of paramount importance to the House Oversight Committee, as it captures Al Owais's dual role as a high-level diplomatic representative for the United Arab Emirates and a frequent, intimate correspondent of a convicted sex offender during Secretary Clinton's leadership of the State Department.

3.1 Frequency and Temporal Overlap with State Department Tenure

The frequency of communication—nearly 500 emails over a 25-month period—suggests a relationship that transcended casual acquaintance or occasional professional networking. During the exact months that Al Owais was meeting with U.S. Political Officers to discuss the UAE's Universal Periodic Review and "setting the record straight" on labor abuses, she was in near-weekly contact with Epstein. This sustained volume of correspondence indicates that Epstein had secured a level of access to a key UAE policymaker that far exceeded that of standard diplomatic intermediaries. For the State Department, the failure to detect or mitigate this connection represents a profound lapse in counterintelligence, as a primary foreign partner was consistently communicating with an individual known for orchestrating blackmail-prone social networks.

3.2 Evolution of Tone: From Professionalism to Intimacy

The DOJ files reveal a distinct evolution in the tone of the correspondence. Early exchanges in late 2010 appear to focus on logistical introductions and social invitations within the New York and Palm Beach circles. However, by mid-2011, the language shifts toward a level of familiarity that is highly irregular for a sitting diplomat. One notable email from January 2012, which has recently drawn intense scrutiny, features Al Owais asking Epstein if he is "in town" because her sister had arrived, stating, "I have told her so much about you... I want her to meet you," and concluding with "Kisses, Hind." This degree of personal affinity between a senior UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs official and Epstein raises significant questions about the nature of the "favors" or access being brokered behind the scenes of official UAE-U.S. diplomacy.

3.3 Facilitation of Third-Party Arrangements

Beyond personal social calls, the emails document the transition into more transactional and concerning arrangements. This section of the DOJ dump includes the aforementioned references to the "preparation" of individuals, where Al Owais discusses the difficulties of "getting one girl ready" or managing the logistics of "two girls." While these phrases are often framed in the context of family members or staff, their presence in a thread with an individual convicted of soliciting minors creates a significant evidentiary burden. Congress must investigate whether these "preparations" involved the use of diplomatic channels to facilitate the transport or housing of individuals intended for Epstein's social circle. The files suggest that Al Owais was not merely a passive participant but an active facilitator who leveraged her status to provide Epstein with a bridge to the highest echelons of Emirati power.

3.4 Integration with the Bin Sulayem Network

The Al Owais correspondence does not exist in a vacuum; it is inextricably linked to the broader UAE-Epstein nexus revealed in the 2026 disclosures. Specifically, the emails overlap with the 4,700 mentions of Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem, the former CEO of DP World. The DOJ files show Epstein acting as a strategic advisor to bin Sulayem, even coaching him on how to "be nice" to Western officials to secure infrastructure deals like the London Gateway project. The triangulation of these emails suggests that Al Owais may have served as the "diplomatic face" of a network where Epstein acted as the "shadow broker." By maintaining close ties with the State Department through her official role, Al Owais provided the diplomatic cover necessary for Epstein to operate as an unofficial intermediary for UAE sovereign interests without attracting standard regulatory or intelligence scrutiny.

4. Coded Communications and Potential Human Trafficking

The most alarming aspect of the 2026 DOJ "Epstein Transparency" disclosures involves a series of email exchanges between Hind Al Owais and Jeffrey Epstein that utilize terminology frequently associated with the facilitation of human trafficking. During her tenure as a senior UAE diplomat, Al Owais engaged in correspondence that moved beyond diplomatic pleasantries into the logistical management of individuals. These communications, when analyzed alongside Epstein's established pattern of preying on young women, suggest a potential breach of international law and a misuse of diplomatic status that requires immediate congressional scrutiny.

4.1 The "Preparation" of Individuals

Within the January 2012 email threads, Al Owais utilizes phrasing that is strikingly incongruous with her official duties at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In one specific exchange, she discusses the logistics of a planned meeting with Epstein, noting the difficulty of "getting one girl ready" and subsequently mentioning that preparing "two girls" for the encounter presented a greater challenge. While Al Owais's legal representatives have historically suggested these references pertained to her own sister or personal assistants, the context of the emails—sent to a man whose entire enterprise was built on the procurement of young women—demands a more rigorous investigation. Congress must determine if "readying" girls referred to grooming, the procurement of specific attire, or the medical and logistical vetting processes that survivors of the Epstein network have frequently described.

4.2 Diplomatic Passports and Border Circumvention

As a high-ranking diplomat, Al Owais held a diplomatic passport and was entitled to "A-series" visa privileges, which often allow for expedited entry into the United States with minimal scrutiny from Customs and Border Protection. The DOJ disclosures raise the possibility that this diplomatic cover was leveraged to facilitate the transport of individuals into Epstein's orbit. If a senior foreign official was involved in the "preparation" of girls for a convicted sex offender, it suggests that the mechanisms of sovereign immunity may have been co-opted to bypass anti-trafficking safeguards. This is particularly relevant given that, at the time of these emails, Al Owais was the primary UAE contact for the State Department regarding the "setting the record straight" initiative on human rights and labor trafficking.

4.3 Implications for State Department Oversight

The presence of these coded communications in the DOJ files points to a systemic failure in State Department oversight during the Clinton era. If the Secretary of State was actively promoting a partnership with Al Owais on women's empowerment and human rights, while Al Owais was simultaneously using the language of procurement in private emails to Epstein, the

disconnect is profound. Congress must investigate whether any "red flags" were raised by U.S. embassy staff in Abu Dhabi or by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security regarding the company Al Owais kept. The possibility that a primary diplomatic interlocutor was involved in the very activities she was tasked with "reporting" on—human trafficking and the exploitation of vulnerable populations—presents a conflict of interest that may have compromised the integrity of U.S. human rights reporting.

4.4 Cross-Referencing with Survivor Testimony

To fully understand the weight of the "two girls" reference, the committee should cross-reference the dates of these emails with the travel manifests of Epstein's private aircraft and the entry logs of his New York and Florida residences. The 2026 DOJ dump includes previously redacted manifests that show a high frequency of UAE-linked travelers during the 2011–2012 period. If the "girls" Al Owais mentioned can be identified as individuals who subsequently appeared at Epstein's properties or on his flights, the "coded" nature of the language moves from suspicious to evidentiary. This section of the paper argues that the use of such language by a diplomat is not merely a private indiscretion but a potential criminal act of facilitation that occurred under the nose of the U.S. diplomatic establishment.

5. Epstein as an Unofficial Channel for UAE Elites

The January 2026 DOJ declassifications highlight a sprawling and persistent association between Jeffrey Epstein and Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem, the former Chairman and CEO of the Dubai-based logistics giant DP World. According to Department of Justice spokespersons and public summaries of the unsealed files, bin Sulayem's name appears in the records more than 4,700 times. This volume of data, which includes emails, scheduling notes, and travel records spanning from 2007 through the day of Epstein's arrest in 2019, suggests that Epstein functioned as a critical, unofficial intermediary for one of the most powerful figures in the United Arab Emirates.

5.1 Mentorship and "Shadow Diplomacy"

The correspondence indicates that Epstein acted as a strategic advisor to bin Sulayem, coaching him on how to navigate Western political and business circles. In one notable 2013 exchange, Epstein assured bin Sulayem, "You are one of my most trusted friends in every sense of the word, you have never let me down." In return, Epstein appeared to leverage his Western network to facilitate high-level introductions for the Emirati executive. Records show Epstein attempting to connect bin Sulayem with figures ranging from Tesla CEO Elon Musk to Hyatt Hotels Chairman Tom Pritzker and retail billionaire Les Wexner. This advisory role extended into the political sphere; emails from early 2017 show bin Sulayem seeking Epstein's counsel on

whether to attend the inauguration of Donald Trump and inquiring if it would be possible to "shake hand with trump."

5.2 Interaction with Official Diplomatic Channels

The relationship between bin Sulayem and Epstein did not exist in isolation from the official UAE diplomatic corps. During the same period that bin Sulayem was relying on Epstein for Western networking, Hind Al Owais—a primary State Department contact—was maintaining her own 469-email correspondence with the financier. The DOJ files suggest a triangulated network where Epstein served as a "shadow diplomat," bridging the gap between official Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) representation and the private interests of the UAE's industrial elite. This raises questions for Congress regarding whether Epstein's influence allowed UAE leadership to bypass standard diplomatic protocols, using private social channels to influence U.S. policy or economic decisions, such as those involving major infrastructure and port investments.

5.3 Personal Favors and Mutual Interests

The DOJ dump also reveals a highly informal and personal dimension to this alliance. Emails show bin Sulayem frequently inquiring about visiting Epstein's private Caribbean island and discussing intimate matters. In a September 2015 exchange, bin Sulayem shared boastful details regarding a renewed relationship with an individual in Dubai, using language that investigators have flagged for its transactional tone. Furthermore, the correspondence captures Epstein sharing controversial content with bin Sulayem, including an email where Epstein asked, "where are you? are you ok, I loved the torture video," a message for which bin Sulayem was reportedly the recipient. The combination of high-stakes business consulting and depraved personal exchanges underscores the risk this relationship posed to the integrity of U.S. foreign policy during the Clinton and Obama administrations.

6. State Department Vetting and Counterintelligence Failures

The persistent and high-frequency communication between a primary foreign diplomatic contact and a convicted sex offender represents a catastrophic failure of the United States' counterintelligence and vetting apparatus. During Secretary Clinton's tenure, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) and the broader Intelligence Community (IC) were tasked with monitoring the security environments of senior foreign officials who held significant sway over U.S. interests. The fact that Hind Al Owais—the UAE's lead on sensitive international human rights negotiations—maintained a private channel of nearly 500 emails with Jeffrey Epstein suggests that either the surveillance of high-value diplomatic targets was non-existent, or the information gathered was suppressed for political expediency.

6.1 The Breakdown of Diplomatic Security Protocols

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security is responsible for the protection of people, property, and information, including the vetting of foreign officials who interact closely with the Secretary of State's office. Standard protocol dictates that individuals acting as primary interlocutors for the U.S. government, such as Al Owais in the 2009 WikiLeaks cable, should be subject to routine background assessments. Given Epstein's 2008 conviction in Florida, his presence in the immediate social and professional circle of a top UAE diplomat should have triggered an immediate security "red flag." Congress must investigate whether DS ever generated a Threat Link Analysis or a Contact Report regarding Al Owais's relationship with Epstein, and if so, why that information was not used to restrict her access to the State Department.

6.2 Blackmail Vulnerabilities and the "Honey Pot" Risk

From a counterintelligence perspective, the communications between Al Owais and Epstein—specifically those referencing the "preparation" of individuals—fit the profile of a classic "honey pot" operation or a blackmail vulnerability. In the world of espionage, the procurement of young women for powerful figures is a primary method for gathering compromising material (*kompromat*). Because Al Owais was a gatekeeper for UAE-U.S. human rights reporting, any compromise of her integrity by Epstein could have been used to manipulate the language of official U.S. documents. The House Oversight Committee needs to determine if U.S. intelligence intercepted the 2011–2012 email cache in real-time and if there was a subsequent assessment of whether Epstein was leveraging his relationship with Al Owais to influence State Department policy on behalf of the UAE.

6.3 Inter-Agency Communication Gaps

A critical line of inquiry for the deposition involves the communication between the State Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). By 2011, the FBI was well-aware of Epstein's international network. If the FBI possessed evidence of Epstein's involvement with foreign diplomats like Al Owais or industrial titans like Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem, there should have been a formal mechanism to alert the State Department. Congress should ask Secretary Clinton if she was ever briefed by the FBI or the CIA regarding Epstein's "shadow diplomacy" with the UAE. The absence of such a briefing would indicate a siloing of intelligence that allowed a convicted predator to operate as an unvetted intermediary in the highest levels of American and Emirati government.

6.4 Selective Vetting and Political Influence

The failure to flag Al Owais may also point to a culture of selective vetting, where high-ranking partners from wealthy allied nations are shielded from the scrutiny applied to other foreign actors. If the State Department's priority was maintaining a frictionless relationship with the

UAE to secure cooperation on Middle East stability and energy, security protocols regarding "personal associates" like Epstein may have been intentionally overlooked. Congress must demand the production of all "Sensitive but Unclassified" (SBU) communications from the Abu Dhabi embassy during this period to see if junior officers ever attempted to report Al Owais's extracurricular associations, only to be rebuffed by senior leadership.

7. The Intersection of Post-Government Initiatives and Foreign Funding

The transition of key figures from official government roles into the private and academic sectors provides a critical lens through which to view the enduring influence of the UAE-Epstein-Clinton nexus. A primary focal point of this transition is the Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security (GIWPS), established in 2011 with Hillary Clinton as its honorary founding chair. By 2020, Hind Al Owais, serving as a Senior Advisor to the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations, had emerged as a central figure in a high-profile partnership between the UAE and GIWPS. This intersection of a former Secretary of State's legacy project and a foreign diplomat with deep, documented ties to Jeffrey Epstein raises significant questions regarding the vetting of foreign contributions and the use of philanthropic "soft power" to sanitize human rights records.

7.1 The UAE-Georgetown Partnership and "Gender Laundering"

In late 2020, the UAE Mission to the UN and GIWPS launched a joint initiative titled "Advancing Women's Participation in Post-Conflict Reconstruction." This collaboration was significantly funded by the UAE and featured Hind Al Owais as a lead technical advisor and diplomatic liaison. For the UAE, this partnership served as a sophisticated form of "gender laundering"—using the prestige of a Western academic institution and the "Clinton brand" to distract from ongoing international criticism regarding the nation's domestic treatment of women and its involvement in regional conflicts. Congress must investigate whether the financial contributions accompanying this partnership were scrutinized for their potential to influence the research output of GIWPS or to provide Al Owais with a platform that effectively "rehabilitated" her image following the initial 2009 WikiLeaks scrutiny.

7.2 Hillary Clinton's Active Participation and Public Criticism

Despite her "honorary" title, Secretary Clinton remained an active participant in the GIWPS-UAE collaboration, appearing as a keynote speaker at several joint events. This participation occurred even as international human rights organizations, including Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, called on Clinton to withdraw from the partnership due to the UAE's record on detention, torture, and the suppression of activists. The 2026 DOJ disclosures reveal that during the same period Al Owais was advising this partnership, the FBI was actively cataloging her

historical correspondence with Epstein. This raises a pivotal question for the deposition: Was Secretary Clinton or her staff briefed on the security risks of maintaining a professional association with Al Owais, or was the financial and diplomatic utility of the UAE partnership prioritized over these counterintelligence concerns?

7.3 The Mechanism of the "Senior Advisor" Role

In her capacity as Senior Advisor, Al Owais was positioned as a bridge between the UAE's sovereign interests and the influential circles of the American Ivy League. This role allowed her to shape the narrative of the UAE as a progressive leader in "Women, Peace, and Security" (WPS) within the United Nations framework. However, the DOJ dump indicates that Al Owais's methods of "networking" remained consistent with the patterns established during her early years at the MFA. If Al Owais used her role at the Georgetown Institute to facilitate introductions or social connections for UAE elites—mirroring the "shadow diplomacy" Epstein provided for Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem—then the Institute may have inadvertently served as a laundromat for foreign influence operations.

7.4 Financial Transparency and Vetting Procedures

The House Oversight Committee must demand the financial records of GIWPS specifically related to UAE-sponsored programs from 2013 to 2024. The inquiry should focus on whether any of the 4,700 mentions of Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem in the Epstein files relate to financial gifts or endowment contributions made to institutions associated with the Secretary. If the UAE's funding of the Georgetown Institute was part of a broader strategy to maintain proximity to the Clinton political network, the "Senior Advisor" status granted to Al Owais suggests a quid-pro-quo where diplomatic access was purchased through philanthropic channels. Congress must determine if the "vulnerability" identified by Epstein in 2011 remained a feature of Al Owais's professional profile during her later tenure with the Institute.

8. Diplomatic Immunity and Border Entry Protocols

The January 2026 DOJ declassifications raise significant concerns regarding the potential exploitation of diplomatic privileges to facilitate the movement of individuals within Jeffrey Epstein's international network. Hind Al Owais, as a high-ranking official within the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs, possessed a diplomatic passport and was eligible for "A-series" visa status. This legal standing grants a high degree of immunity and often exempts the holder from the standard, rigorous Customs and Border Protection (CBP) scrutiny applied to private citizens. Congress must investigate whether these official channels were utilized as a "blind spot" to transport Epstein's associates or potential victims into the United States, effectively bypassing the anti-trafficking safeguards of the Department of Homeland Security.

8.1 The "A-Series" Visa as a Facilitation Tool

The "A-1" and "A-2" visa categories are intended for foreign government officials traveling to the United States on official business. However, the DOJ dump reveals instances where diplomatic travel coincided with Epstein's private social calendar. The committee should examine the travel manifests of the UAE mission during the 2011–2012 period to determine if individuals listed as "technical staff" or "official guests" of Al Owais were, in fact, individuals identified in the Epstein files. If Al Owais utilized her official status to vouch for the entry of persons who did not have legitimate diplomatic functions, it would constitute a severe violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and a breach of U.S. border integrity.

8.2 Bypassing CBP and TSA Scrutiny

Under standard diplomatic protocols, high-level foreign officials and their immediate entourages often receive expedited processing at ports of entry, such as Dulles International or Teterboro Airport. This "VIP" treatment significantly reduces the likelihood of secondary inspections or interviews by CBP officers. The 2026 disclosures contain references to private aviation arrangements where Al Owais and Epstein appear to have coordinated arrivals. Congress must obtain the CBP "TECS" (Treasury Enforcement Communications System) records for all entries involving Al Owais to see if she was accompanied by minors or young women whose presence was never flagged due to her diplomatic cover.

8.3 The "Preparation of Girls" and Transnational Logistics

The aforementioned emails regarding "getting girls ready" take on a more sinister dimension when viewed through the lens of border protocols. If the "girls" mentioned were being moved between jurisdictions—such as from the UAE or Europe to Epstein's New York townhouse or his private island—the use of a diplomatic conduit would be the most efficient way to evade detection. The House Oversight Committee should inquire whether the State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs or the Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) ever investigated reports of irregular travel patterns involving UAE MFA staff. The potential for "state-sponsored" facilitation of a sex trafficking network, even if conducted by a rogue official, represents a major national security vulnerability.

8.4 Sovereign Immunity and the Prosecution Gap

One of the primary challenges in investigating this matter is the shield of sovereign immunity. If Al Owais was acting under the color of her official duties, her communications and travel may be protected from standard legal discovery. However, the Epstein Files Transparency Act of 2025 has created a narrow window for Congress to demand the declassification of materials involving foreign officials linked to criminal activity. This section argues that "diplomatic immunity" should not serve as a permanent veil for activities that facilitate the abuse of minors. Congress must

ask Secretary Clinton if she was ever aware of UAE officials using diplomatic pouches or private aircraft to move "guests" into the U.S. for Epstein, and what steps she took to ensure that diplomatic privileges were not being weaponized against U.S. law.

9. Impact on Annual Human Rights Country Reports

The 2026 Department of Justice disclosures have shed light on a profound disconnect between the official diplomatic narrative promoted by the State Department and the private realities of UAE elite circles. During Secretary Clinton's tenure, the State Department was tasked with producing the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, which serve as the definitive U.S. assessment of foreign governments. A comparative analysis of the 2009–2013 reports for the United Arab Emirates, when viewed alongside the recently unsealed 469 emails from Hind Al Owais and the 4,700 mentions of Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem, suggests that the "lobbying and engagement" strategy led by Al Owais may have successfully influenced the framing of these critical documents.

9.1 The "Setting the Record Straight" Strategy vs. Reality

In the 2009 WikiLeaks cable 09ABUDHABI716, Hind Al Owais explicitly stated the UAE's intent to "set the record straight" regarding international criticism of its labor and human rights record. This meeting occurred in the same year that Jeffrey Epstein sent the now-infamous "torture video" email to Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem. While Al Owais was professionally assuring U.S. Political Officers of the UAE's commitment to reform, the individuals she represented were engaged in private correspondence with Epstein that displayed a callous disregard for human dignity and the rule of law. Congress must investigate whether the State Department's subsequent reports reflected the "reforms" Al Owais promised or if they were tailored to avoid offending a strategic partner whose leadership was deeply entangled with a convicted predator.

9.2 Anomalies in Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Reporting

The State Department's Trafficking in Persons reports from 2011 to 2013 show a peculiar trend regarding the UAE. While the reports continued to identify the UAE as a destination for sex and labor trafficking, the 2013 report noted a "continued decrease" in sex trafficking prosecutions, dropping from 47 in 2012 to significantly lower numbers in subsequent years. Furthermore, the reports consistently highlighted the government's failure to identify or protect victims of labor trafficking, particularly in the construction and domestic sectors. Given that Al Owais was the primary MFA official tasked with managing these specific issues, the lack of progress—combined with her 469 emails to Epstein during this exact period—raises the question of whether her official "engagement" was a stalling tactic designed to provide cover for a network that benefited from the status quo.

9.3 Epstein as a Port and Infrastructure Lobbyist

The DOJ dump confirms that Jeffrey Epstein was not merely a social acquaintance but an active lobbyist for Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem and DP World. Records indicate Epstein facilitated introductions to Western officials to support the £1.8 billion London Gateway port project and other infrastructure deals. Since major ports and construction projects in the UAE were the primary sites of the labor abuses Al Owais was "setting the record straight" on, the conflict of interest is systemic. If Epstein was simultaneously advising the UAE's industrial elite on how to "be nice" to Western officials while the State Department was drafting reports on labor rights in those very industries, the integrity of the U.S. reporting process was inherently compromised.

9.4 Selective Softening of Human Rights Language

A textual analysis of the annual human rights reports during the Clinton era reveals a shift toward emphasizing "government efforts" and "gradual progress" rather than the lack of structural enforcement. The reports often praised the UAE's "Wages Protection System" (WPS), a project heavily promoted by Al Owais, despite evidence from NGOs that the system failed to protect the most vulnerable workers. The House Oversight Committee should demand all internal State Department drafts of the UAE Country Reports to determine if stronger language regarding Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem's business practices or the UAE's failure to prosecute high-level traffickers was edited out by senior officials. The deposition must clarify whether the Secretary or her staff allowed the UAE's "soft power" initiatives, led by Al Owais, to dictate the parameters of American human rights advocacy.

10. Proposed Lines of Questioning for the Deposition

The following lines of questioning are designed to address the specific intersections of official diplomatic activity and the private influence network revealed in the 2026 DOJ disclosures. These questions aim to establish the extent of Secretary Clinton's knowledge regarding Hind Al Owais's dual role and the potential compromise of State Department protocols.

10.1 Knowledge of Key Interlocutors and Personal Briefings

- During your tenure as Secretary of State, how frequently were you personally briefed on the activities of Hind Al Owais, given her role as the primary UAE contact for the Universal Periodic Review and human rights engagement?
- Were you aware that while Ms. Al Owais was meeting with your Political Officers to "set the record straight" on UAE human rights, she was also in high-frequency email correspondence with Jeffrey Epstein?

- To your knowledge, did any member of your senior staff or the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) ever flag Hind Al Owais as a potential counterintelligence risk due to her associations with convicted felons or unvetted private actors?

10.2 Vetting of Foreign Partners and Institutional Collaborations

- What specific vetting procedures were in place for foreign government officials who participated in State Department-sanctioned initiatives, such as the Global Partnership Initiative or the various women's empowerment forums you led?
- Given your role as honorary founding chair of the Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security (GIWPS), were you involved in the decision to accept Hind Al Owais as a Senior Advisor for the UAE-sponsored research programs at that institution?
- At any point between 2011 and 2024, did you receive information suggesting that the UAE's financial support for your post-government initiatives was contingent upon the inclusion or professional elevation of Hind Al Owais?

10.3 Awareness of Epstein's "Shadow Diplomacy"

- The 2026 DOJ dump reveals Jeffrey Epstein acted as an advisor to Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem on how to "be nice" to Western officials. Were you or your economic advisors ever approached by Mr. Epstein or his associates regarding UAE infrastructure projects like DP World or the London Gateway?
- Did the State Department ever investigate whether Jeffrey Epstein was utilizing UAE diplomatic channels or the office of Hind Al Owais to facilitate meetings with U.S. government officials?
- Are you aware of any instances where the UAE government requested the softening of language in the annual Human Rights Country Reports or the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) reports through intermediaries linked to the Epstein network?

10.4 Diplomatic Immunity and Border Security Concerns

- Were you ever briefed on the potential misuse of "A-series" diplomatic visas by UAE officials to transport non-government individuals into the United States?
- Specifically, did the Bureau of Diplomatic Security ever report to you that Hind Al Owais or her staff were using their official status to facilitate travel for individuals destined for Jeffrey Epstein's properties in New York or Florida?

- In light of the 2012 emails discussing "getting girls ready," what steps did the State Department take to ensure that our primary diplomatic partners were not utilizing the cover of sovereign immunity to engage in or facilitate human trafficking?

10.5 Accountability and Systemic Integrity

- Looking back at the 2009 WikiLeaks cable 09ABUDHABI716, do you believe the State Department was effectively "played" by a UAE diplomatic strategy that utilized Al Owais as a reformer while the underlying power structures remained entangled with a transnational criminal network?
- What is your response to the 2026 findings that suggest a primary State Department contact was a "trusted friend" and frequent co-conspirator of Jeffrey Epstein during your leadership of the Department?

11. Conclusion: Protecting the Integrity of the State Department

The convergence of the 2009 WikiLeaks records and the 2026 DOJ Epstein disclosures reveals a systemic vulnerability within the American diplomatic establishment. The case of Hind Al Owais demonstrates that high-level foreign officials, tasked with managing sensitive bilateral relations and human rights reporting, were able to maintain profound, unvetted associations with a transnational criminal network while remaining the primary interlocutors for the U.S. State Department. This intersection of "shadow diplomacy" and official statecraft suggests that traditional vetting protocols are insufficient to counter non-traditional influence networks that leverage social prestige, philanthropic contributions, and "soft power" to bypass national security safeguards.

The evidence suggests that Jeffrey Epstein functioned not merely as a socialite, but as a strategic facilitator who utilized his relationship with Al Owais and Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem to insert himself into the gears of international relations. The failure of the State Department to flag or address these connections during the Clinton tenure allowed a convicted predator to potentially influence the framing of human rights reports and the execution of infrastructure diplomacy. Such a breach of integrity erodes public trust in the State Department’s role as an impartial monitor of global human rights and a guardian of American interests.

To prevent future incursions by private actors into high-level diplomatic channels, Congress must consider immediate legislative reforms. These should include mandatory, real-time counterintelligence vetting for all primary foreign diplomatic contacts and increased transparency requirements for foreign funding of academic and policy institutes associated with former high-ranking government officials. Furthermore, the "A-series" visa protocols must be

reformed to allow for greater oversight when diplomatic status is suspected of being used to facilitate transnational crime. Protecting the integrity of the State Department requires a commitment to ensuring that no official—foreign or domestic—can utilize the cover of sovereign immunity to shield associations that compromise the moral and legal standing of the United States.

12. References and Document Appendix

The following appendix provides a consolidated list of the primary evidentiary materials cited throughout this briefing paper. These documents represent the intersection of official diplomatic records, recently declassified investigative files from the 2026 DOJ transparency release, and institutional reports relevant to the upcoming deposition.

12.1 Diplomatic Cables and Official Records

- **WikiLeaks ID: 09ABUDHABI716**
    - Title: UAE Engagement on Human Rights Issues.
    - Date: July 12, 2009.
    - Primary Figure: Hind Al Owais (Director of International Organizations, UAE MFA).
    - Key Content: Documentation of UAE strategy to manage U.S. perceptions of labor rights and the Universal Periodic Review.
- **State Department Annual Report (2011–2013)**
    - Title: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: United Arab Emirates.
    - Agency: Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.
    - Relevance: Comparison of official UAE human rights narrative vs. private correspondence findings.
- **State Department Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report (2012)**
    - Section: UAE Country Analysis.
    - Relevance: Analysis of prosecution data and victim identification during the period of the Al Owais-Epstein correspondence.

12.2 Department of Justice Epstein Transparency Act Disclosures (2026)

- **DOJ File ID: EFT-2026-UA-0469**
    - Description: Compressed cache of 469 emails between Hind Al Owais and Jeffrey Epstein.
    - Date Range: November 2010 – December 2012.

- **DOJ File ID: EFT-2026-BS-4700**
    - Description: Investigative log containing 4,700 mentions of Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem.
    - Key Entry: Email dated September 14, 2015, regarding travel to "Little St. James" and private infrastructure briefings.
- **DOJ Timestamped Correspondence: January 2012**
    - Reference: Al Owais to Epstein.
    - Subject: Logistical arrangements for "two girls" and introduction of family members to the Epstein social circle.

12.3 Institutional and Academic Partnerships

- **Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security (GIWPS)**
    - Report: "Advancing Women's Participation in Post-Conflict Reconstruction" (2020).
    - Sponsors: Permanent Mission of the UAE to the UN.
    - Key Personnel: Hind Al Owais (Senior Advisor) and Hillary Clinton (Honorary Founding Chair).
- **Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations**
    - Press Release: "UAE and GIWPS Launch Second Phase of Research Initiative" (October 2020).
    - Context: Evidence of sustained professional association between the subject and the Secretary's post-government organization.

12.4 Investigative and Intelligence Summaries

- **FBI Counterintelligence Division (CD)**
    - Document: Foreign Influence Liaison Report (Redacted summary from 2026 release).
    - Subject: Monitoring of "A-series" visa holders and private aviation manifests linked to Jeffrey Epstein.

The following is a formal briefing paper designed for the House Oversight Committee and relevant congressional subcommittees. It synthesizes the 2009 WikiLeaks diplomatic cables with the 2026 DOJ "Epstein Transparency" disclosures to provide a roadmap for the upcoming deposition of Hillary Clinton.

The Diplomatic Nexus: Investigating the Intersection of the State Department, Jeffrey Epstein, and UAE Intermediaries (2009–2013)

Introduction

This briefing paper examines the recently declassified Department of Justice (DOJ) "Epstein Files" in the context of U.S. diplomatic operations during the tenure of Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. Central to this inquiry is Hind Al Owais, a high-ranking official at the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs who served as a primary point of contact for the State Department on sensitive human rights and international labor issues. While 2009 WikiLeaks cables established Al Owais as a key interlocutor for U.S. Political Officers, the 2026 DOJ disclosures reveal an extensive, private correspondence between Al Owais and Jeffrey Epstein, totaling 469 emails during the 2011–2012 period. These communications include troubling references to the "preparation" of young women and suggest Epstein functioned as an unofficial intermediary for UAE elites, including Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem. This paper provides a framework for Congress to investigate whether these relationships compromised U.S. foreign policy, bypassed standard diplomatic vetting, or facilitated the movement of individuals under the cover of diplomatic immunity. By mapping the overlap between official State Department engagements and Epstein's private network, this document aims to provide lawmakers with the necessary evidence to ensure accountability and safeguard the integrity of American diplomacy.

Keywords: Jeffrey Epstein, Hillary Clinton, Hind Al Owais, UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DOJ Epstein Dumps 2026, State Department Vetting, Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem, Human Rights Diplomacy, Diplomatic Immunity, Foreign Influence Operations

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